BANCROFT'S REPLY TO REED. JOSEPH REED. A HISTORICAL ESSAY. By GEORGE EANCROFT. 8vo., pp. 64. W. J. Widdleton.

In this searching monograph, Mr. Bancroft not only discusses the position of General Joseph Reed in the Revolutionary struggle, but gives an exposition of his own principles of historical composition. The remarks with which he introduces this essay apply to the other celebrated commanders concern-Ing whom his statements have been called in question, as well as to the President of Pennsylvania. "I have," he says, "through a long life accustomed anyself to look to great and general principles, and never to take part in personal vituperation and asperities. It is my nature to dwell upon that which is generons and great, and to turn away from that which is paltry and mean; and while I do not feel at liberty to temper honest judgment by a desire to win the favor of the descendants of those of whom I write, I always pass over in silence the weaknesses and follies which neither portray the times nor illustrate events. No one but myself knows the candor which I have exercised, for no one else knews what materials have been before me and have been put aside. To be forced into establishing defects of character in another is most irksome; the time consumed in the exposure seems like a waste of life, and now more than ever when so little of life remains to

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The question between Mr. Bancroft and Mr. William B. Reed is succinctly stated.

Wishing to husband every moment for the completion of an almost finished volume of American history, for several weeks I refused to see the tract upon "President" Reed, by his grandson, and it was but a few days ago that it was forced upon my attention. The pamphlet contains abundant evidence that the author is conscious of the feebleness of his cause. In his zeal to upset evidence derived from men of honor, who, by no fault of their ewn, fought against us, but who wrote dispassion—tely of scenes which they witnessed, he runs a fift against the ertablished canons of criticism. To raise a prejudice, he has even the inconceivable weakness, when his grandfather's good repute is in question, to class Riefesel among Hessians, and to throw a slur on Minchausen for his name. He goes about feeling everywhere to see if by chance he can find some means of exciting against me the prejudice of any man, or community, or section of country. He runs from North to South in the hope to rouse some latent prejudice, that he may have associate accusers. He tries to enlist in his behalf the pride of the honored State of Penneylvania, by styling his grandfather its "President," though he was born elsewhere, and died in private life, was never chosen President by the direct vote of the people, never protected their good name, and has no right to sequester their glorious deeds to his private benefit. If men of the highest merit have in the course of my narrative appeared as not wholly faultless, he seeks to place his ancestor in the group with the best of them. An anthor of a history of the Republic has exhibited "President "Reed as entering a false plea before the world; the grandson contents himself with leaving the charge surrefuted, and caviling at some inaccuracy in the catation of a letter. The same historian complains of Reed for a want of fidelaty to Washington; the pleasiar, with the folly of a petalant ranker when he mountment which he had effec In moments of crisis was of no significance. The grand-son exceems him for fidelity and candor; i find his char-neter tainted by duplicity. The grandson exaits him as a hero whose fortitude increased with advoraty; I pre-sent him as a vacillating trimmer, who in 1774 and 1775 was not heartily in the cause of his country, and who near the end of 1776 meditated defection.

In pursuing the examination of President Reed's public character Mr. Bancroft first traces his course from the approach of the Revolutionary crisis to the close of the year 1776; he then considers how far his subsequent career affords evidence to contradict the previous suspicions concerning his fidelity to the American cause; and finally explains why it was necessary for the ends of history to hold him up in the light of truth. The proofs adduced by Mr. Bancroft go to show that General Reed early expressed opinions to a British minister favorable to the British side; opinions which could never have been given by any statesman of New-York, Virginia, or South Carolina, or by any true-hearted American patriot; that, at the same time, he used the strongest language of the foremost patriots, with whom he professed to be in perfect sympathy: that, after the declaration of independence, he expressed "a fear" that Congress had taken its decision "Irrevocably," and was ready himself to take part in "a parley or treaty" with the Howes, the avowed object of which was to lead the colonies back into a state of depend ence; that he was anxious to get out of the public service, and resigned his commission in the army within three months of the declaration; that, upon the non-acceptance of his resignation by Congress, he seized the moment of his country's most desperate weakness, and his own absence from camp on special and most important public duty, to retire abruptly and absolutely from the service; although he afterward recalled his resignation to save himself from greater reproach than he could have borne, and if he escaped opprobrium he did so by false pretenses; that after this he still gave signs of disaffection, spoke with distrust of the "remains of the shattered army," and without the knowledge of his superior officer sought a conference with the Hessian commander, Colonel Donop; that he declared his conviction that a man with a family was bound to provide for their safety by submitting to the British; that he separated from an army of which he pretended to be the virtual commander, and without any public motive went within the British line of posts; from which, and other similar circumstances, Mr. Bancroft concludes, that in his public capacity, he was shuffling, pusillanimous, and irreso-Lute; that in moments of crisis he avoided committal; that the tardiness of his decisions made them of no significance; that his character was tainted by duplicity; and that, as a vacillating trimmer, in the darkest moment of the darkest hour, he meditated

defection. We pass over the career of General Reed from the end of 1776 to the middle of 1783, which Mr. Bancroft brings forward an abundant store of evidence to prove, fully justifies every doubt that has been expressed of his integrity.

As to the reasons which compelled the exhibition of Reed in his true light, Mr. Bancroft urges that it was necessary in order to purge the pages of history of scandalous error, introduced in part by Gen. Reed himself, but greatly enlarged by his biographer, with an affectation of historical impartiality, but without authority and against clear evidence. In the attempt to exalt the reputation of Reed, there has been no scruple to disparage the character of Washington. There have been no such libels on the conduct and ability of the Commander-in-Chief, as those contained in the biography of Joseph Reed by his grandson. Washington is charged with imbecility in order to give Reed the eredit of much of what is best done in the war of the Revolution. This point is examined at length by Mr. Bancroft, who shows by a minute and careful analysis of the evi-dence in the case, that the insinuations against Washington by the biographer of Reed in favor of his grandfather, have no support but in a series of misstatements and perversions. The result of the whole matter is that with more elevation and dis-Interestedness of character, Joseph Reed would have obtained a high place in the annals of his country but as it is, his career was that of a selfish and not wery successful ambition, and his memory will suffer least by allowing it to repose in oblivion. The con-

the name of Wedderburn; yet the inheritor of histitle, whe furnished material for his biography, is not so unwise as to indulte in an angry flood of vituperation against those who had no object in view but historic fidelity, and who would have been false to their own homer if they had neglected to give utterance to the truth. It is a curlous fact, that this extreme irritability as to historic statements is greater in this country than anywhere else; and if we accent the accounts of admiring descendants, our country will have procued a greater number of incomparable generals and families statement han all the world beside. Why must it be that, in discussing the character and career of public men, a greater sonstitueness should prevail among an admitancy posterity in this republic than in older lands I ours is the ferm of government under which there exists the least reason for hereditary pride; and where least of all history should be falsified to flatter groundless pretensions. Is it that because we are a year so new, we have not fully learned the imperative obligation of the laws of historical criticism it whoever acts in public subjects himself to public judgment. History is the high court of humanity, where traits must be heard, and justice must be pronounced. In this happy abode of universal freedom, individual men, even the best of them, compared to the people, are but as drops that glisten for a moment in the light, before they fall into the mighty and underaying ocean. When a great English statesman was publicly complimented as the savior of England and of Europe, he put aside the praise which was not his due. I apply the spirit of the remarks which he then nade, to our own country. The American people saved themselves by their exertions, and will, I trust, save the liberties of mankind by their exertions.

An appendix to the essay contains several striking notes in illustration of the text, and an able an interesting letter from Mr. Friedrich Kapp, a distinguished German student of American history, fully confirming the views of Mr. Bancroft in regard to the statements of the Hessian commander.

THACKERAY'S EARLY AND LATE PAPERS. EARLY AND LATE PAPERS, HITHERTO UNCOL-LECTED. By WILLIAM MAREPEACE THACKERAY.

12mo, pp. 407. Ticknor & Fields. It was long before Mr. Thackeray had written the ovels which have made his name illustrious in Eudish literature that he tested his strength by contributions to various periodicals of the day. Many of the lighter productions of his pen which first saw the light at that time have never since been collected in a volume, and are to a great extent unknown to his ost ardent admirers in this country. In his most trivial performances, however, he always has a spice of his characteristic humor; half in carnest, half ocose; half bland, half cynical; blending an ill concealed sadness with his gayest merriment; full of smiling wisdom, dashed with touches of unexpected pathos; impatient of pretense, merciless toward affectation, with a noble scorn of everything base, vulgar, or false; a preacher by taste, though a satirist by liabit; suggesting lessons of virtue even in his most extravagant fancies; enforcing the duties of fortitude, telerance, and kindliness by strange rollicking bitter sarcasms preserving a vein of human tenderness. As a writer of magazine essays, Thackeray possesses qualities to which neither Sir Walter Scott, Bulwer, Charles Dickens, Charlotte Brontë, nor any other of the renowned modern English novelists exhibit the slightest claim. He knew how to play with his subject with the most delicious abanlon, without becoming frivolous or superficial. He s never tied down by any formal methods or rules, but launches out of a sudden into the most surprising episodes. No one can predict from the title of a paper in what direction the stream of thought and fancy will run, but he may trust himself to the current with as much confidence as he follows the curves and meanderings of an essay of Montaigne. Without set purpose, or apparent aim, Thackeray seems to include in the most artless prattle; there is no consciousness of effect, and no seeking for it; but he never forgets to be wise and generous; he brings his reader into a keen, bracing atmosphere, and while he makes him laugh, makes him better. Into what intimate confidence, he takes us; chatting about his personal tastes, his familiar habits, his every-day ways, telling us which cut of beef he likes best to eat, what cut of coat he prefers to wear, what colred eyes in a woman he falls in love with, what tone i voice gives him delight in a friend, the kind of vine he drinks, the restaurants he frequents in Paris, the prices that suit his purse, the books and paintings he loves; his words appear to lay bare his heart; there is no reserve, no stateliness, little dignity ven; but after all, the lurking smile that plays over his face betrays that he has not told so much as he has left untold. Then what a perpetual charm in his racy, nervous English! No writer understands so well the force of honest, unaffected words; no one so free from all rhetorical tricks; no one more con versational, friendly, cordial. His style leaves a flavor on the palate, like some choice native fruit, sound, wholesome, aromatic, but without tropical heat, or luscious sweetness,

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and diversified, consequently, in their effects."

A man in London has not, for the most part, the opportunity to make these experiments. You are a family man, let us presume, and you live in that metropolis for haif a century. You have on Sunday say, a leg of mutton and potatoes for dinner. On Monday you have cold mutton and potatoes for dinner. On Monday you have cold mutton and potatoes for dinner. On Monday you have cold mutton and potatoes, on Tuesday, hashed mutton and potatoes; the hashed mutton being favored with little damp, triangular pieces of toast, which always surround that charming dish. Well, on Wednesday, the muiton ended, you have beef; the bref undergoes the same alterations of cookery, and disappears. Your life presents a succession of joints, varied every now and then by a bit of fish and some poultry. You drink three glasses of a brandified liquor called sherry at dinner; your excellent lasy imbibes one. When she has had her glass of port after dinner, she goes up stairs with the children, and you fall, asleep in your arm-chair. Some of the most pure and precious enjoyments of life are unknown to you. You cat and drink, but you do not know the art of calling and drinking; may, most probably you despise those who do. "Give me a slice of meat," say you, very likely, "and a fig for your gommands." You fancy it is very virtuous and manly all this. Nonsense, my good Sir; you are indifferent because you are ignorant, because you are ignorant, because you are bigotedly blind and pemponesty callous to the beauties and excellencies beyond you.

Sir, mester your or ignorant, because you are based in a narrow circle of ideas, and because you are ignorant, because you are ignorant to the beautie

the year, and many years in your life, the happier if you do.

Don't tell us that it is not worthy of a man. All a man's senses are worthy of employment, and should be cultivated as a duty. The senses are the arts. What glorious feasts does Nature prepare for your eye manimal form, in landscape and painting! Are you to put out your eyes and not see? What royal dishes of melody does her bounty provide for you in the skape of poetry, music, whether windy or wiry, notes of the human voice, or ravishing song of birds! Are you to stuff your ears with cotton, and yow that the sense of hearing is unmanly!—you obstinate doit you! No, surely, nor must you be so absurd as to fancy that the art of eating is in any way less worthy than the other two. You like your dinner, man; never be aslaumed to say so. If you don't like your victuals, pass on to the next article; but remember that every man who has been worth a fig in this world, as poet, painter, or musician, has had a good appetite and a good taste. Ah, what a poet Byron would have been had he taken his meals properly, and allowed himself to grow fat—if mature intended him to grow fat—and not have physicked his intellect with wretched opinm pails and arrid vinegar, that sent his principle to sleep, and turned his feelings sour! If that man had respected his dinner, he never would have written "Don Juan."

On the question of beef, which Mr. Thackeray re-

On the question of beef, which Mr. Thackeray regards as exerting a mighty influence on national character, he discourses profoundly, and fortifies his

clusion of Mr. Bancroft's argument furnishes an admirable comment on the indecent haste with which he has been accused of an unfounded and wanton assault on the fair fame of some of the prominent heroes of the Revolution.

There never will be an end to the innocent illusions of family vanity; but uniform and indiscriminate praise destroys individuality of delineation, and takes from history its instructiveness. In England Earl Standope has written from the best materials a most interesting biography of the younger Pitt, with whom he was connected by family itse, by sentiments of gratitude, and by the silinities of political principles; yet he has not hesitated to expose the very grave defects in his character and conduct, and has obtained approbation for candor. Lord Russell writes a biography of Fox, which he designates as "a Whig fife" of Fox; but still the licentiousness of Fox in private life, and the occasional uncertainty of his political conduct, are not concealed. At least four British writers of our time, three of whom still live, have a content of the prominent heroes of the revolution.

Character, he discourses protoundly, and for tifies his position, by some savory personal confessions; In died on a Saturday at the Café Foy, on the Boule of Vard, in a private room, with a frithen. We had Polag pileane, with a little purce in it; Tao catrecutes any chinards; One pendreau traffe: One fromage requested:

One fromage repeated:

One fromage repeated:

One fromage

soup, we had what I do not besitate to call the very best beefsteak I ever ate in my life. By the shade of Heliogabalus I so I write about it now, a week after I have enten it, the old, rich, sweet, piquant, juicy taste comes smacking on my lips again; and I feel something of that equisite sensation I then had. I am ashamed of the delight which the eating of that piece of meat caused me. Gand I had quarreled about the soup (I said so, and don't wish to return to the subject); but when we began on the steak, we locked at each other, and loved each other. We did not speak,—our hearts were too fail for that; but we took a bit, and haid down our forks, and looked at one another and understood each other. There were no two individuals on this wade earth,—no two lovers billing in the shade,—no mother chasping bally to ber heart, more supremely happy than we. Every now and then we had a glass of homest, firm, generous Burgundy, that nobly supported the meat. As you may fancy, we did not leave a single morsel of the steak; but when it was done, we put this of bread into the silver dish, and wistfully sopped up the gravy. I suppose I shall never in this world taste anything so good again. But what then I What if I did like it excessively? Was my liking unjust or unmanly? Is my regret now pulling or unworth; No. "Laudo mamentem?" as Titmouss says. When it is eaten. I resign myself, and can eat a two-frank dimer at Richard's without ill humer and without a pang.

Any dispute about the relative excelence of the beef-steak cut from the filet, as is usual in France, and of the entrecote; the filet in comparison to it is a poor faile lady's meat. What folly, by the way, is that in England which induces us to atfach an estimation to the part of the sirion that is called the Sunday side,—poor, tender, stringy stuff, not comparable to the manly meat on the other side, handsomely garnished with a special to do battle with any mortal fee. Fancy a hundred thousand Frenchmen, who had partaken of a trifling collation of soun, turnips

The transition from the science of cating to the philosophy of clothes is not difficult, and if Mr. Thackeray's remarks on dining are judicious, his discussion of the comparative advantages of dressing-gowns and jackets are not less edifying.

of the comparative advantages of dressing gowles are jackets are not 'ess edifying.

A dressing gown has great merits, certainly, but it is dangerous. A man who wears it of mornings generally takes the liberty of going without a neckeloth, or of not sharing, and is no better than a driveler. Sometimes, to be sure, it is necessary, in self-defense, not to shave, as a precaution against yourself that is to say; and I know no better means of insering a man's remaining at home than neglecting the use of the lather and razor for a week, and encouraging a erop of bristles. When I wrote my tragedy, I shaved on for the last two acts my leit eyebrow, and never stirred out of doors until it had grown to be a great deal thicker than its right-hand neighbor. But this was an extreme precaution, and unless a man has very strong reasons indeed for stopping at home, and a very violent propensity to gadding instead and a very violent propensity to gadding instead a dressing gown as the failer of all evil. Painters are the only persons who can decently appear in dressing-gowns; but these are none of your casy merning gowns; they are centroly by splendid stuff, and put on by the artist in order to reader himself remarkable and splendid in the eyes of his sitter. Your loose-wadded German schlafteck, imported of late years into our country is the lastest, filthlest invention; and I always augur as ill of a man whom I see appearing at breathast in one, as of a weman who comes down stairs in curi-papers.

By the way, in the third act of Macbeth, Mr. Macready makes his appearance in the court yard of Giamis Casile in an affair of brocade that has always struck me as absurd, and un-Macbethilke. Mac in a dressing gown it me a cotton nighten, with a tassel bobbing no and down. —I say the thought is unworthy, and an sure the worthy

We are persuaded that Mr. J. T. Fields, the editor of this volume, will be warmly seconded by the public in his purpose of bringing out a collection of Thackerny's earlier contributions to the English periodicals. He tells us that when the author was in this country several years ago, he was in the habit of quoting phrases, and sometimes long purngraphs, from them to his friends; and when asked why he had not included them among his other miscellanies, he replied: "They are small potatoes," adding at the same time. "but pretty good small potatoes, I believe," on one occasion, Mr. Fields begind him to bring together his scattered contributions to "Fraser" and "Princh," when he replied. "Do it yourself, my good friend, write the preface, and I'll stand by you." The present volume is issued in accordance with the wish thus expressed, and may be followed at some future time by others of a similar character from the same press.

The first paper in the volume entitled "Memorials of Gormandizing" is alive with Thackeray's most exuberant fun and frolic. It proposes to exhibit "a picture or table of the human mind under a series of gastronomic experiments, diversified in their nature, and diversified, consequently, in their effects."

A man in London has not, for the most part, the opportunity to make these experiments, to a restricted in many the present of the standard of the human mind under a series of gastronomic experiments, diversified in their nature, and diversified, consequently, in their effects."

A man in London has not, for the most part, the opportunity to make these experiments, to a restrict the hashed mutton being favored with little damp, triangillar, has a political proposes to exhibit "a picture of value for the human mind under a series of gastronomic experiments, diversified in their nature, and diversified, consequently, in their effects."

A man in London has not, for the most part, the opportunity to make these experiments, and the proposes to exhibit many the political proposes of the human an

Several pages of the volume are devoted to the riticism of paintings, most of which are trenchant in their style, and often presenting an original view of celebrated pictures. For instance, the sight of six English travelers in the cathedral of Antwerp, with the commissionaires and Murray's Guide Book in their hands, looking at the "Descent from the Cross," and admiring after the most approved rules of Mur-

the commissionaires and Murray's Gindle Book in their hands, looking at the "Descent from the Cross, and admiring after the most approved rules of Murray, calls forth the following: a proper was a support of the proper the disclosure of the shade of the proper pictures must rare ligious sentiment, a hundred of inferior pictures must rare ligious sentiment, a hundred of inferior pictures must rare ligious sentiment, a hundred of inferior pictures must rare ligious sentiment, a hundred of inferior pictures must rare ligious sentiment, a hundred of inferior pictures must rare ligious sentiment, a hundred of inferior pictures must rare ligious sentiment, a hundred of inferior pictures must rare with the sentiment of portification in the ligious sentiment, and the ligious report of the post withing upon the cross, sometimes a blonde Magdisina Pry and the ligious report of the post withing upon the cross of the world; her body has not yet but the world in the ligious report of the post withing upon the cross of the world; her body has not yet but the used to include, executing to the legend. Not one of Richers's pictures, among all the scores that decorate pictures are more and the scores that decorate pictures, among all the scores that decorate pictures are more and the scores and the scores that decorate pictures are more and the scores are set as the scores are set as the scores and the scores are set of must support and the scores are set of must support and the scores are set of must support and the scores and the scores are set of must support and the scores are set of must support and the scores are set of must support and

scribing the feelings of the author when he brings a new work to an end:

scribing the feelings of the author when he brings a new work to an end:

As soon as a piece of work is out of hand, and before going to sleep, I like to begin another: it may be to write only half a dozen lines; but that is something toward Number the Next. The printer's boy has not yet reached Green Arbor Court with the copy. Those people who were alive half an hour since. Pendennis, Clive Newcome, and (what do you call him? was the name of the last hero? I remember now?) Philip Firmin, have hardly drank their glass of wine, and the mammas have only this minute got the children's cloaks on, and have been bowed out of my premises—and here I come back to the study again; tamen usque recurro. How lonely it looks now all these people are gone? My dear, good friends, some folks are utterly tired of you, and say, "What a poverty of friends the man has? He is always asking us to meet these Peudennises, Newcomes, and so forth. Why does he not introduce us to some new characters? Why is he not thrilling like Twostars, learned and profound like Threestars, exquisitely humorous and human like Fourstars? Why, finally, is he not somebody clse?" My good people, it is not only impossible to please you all, but it is absurd to try. The dish which one man devours another disfikes. Is the dimper of to-day not to your taste? Let us hope to-morrow's entertainment will be more agreeable.

I resume my original subject. What an odd, pleasant, hymorous, melancholy feeling it is to sit in the study, afone and quiet, now-ail these people are gone who have heen boarding and lodging with me for twenty months! They have interrupted my rest; they have plagued me at all sorts of minutes; they have thrust themselves upon me when I was fill, or wished to be idle, and I have growled out a "Be hanged to you, can't you leave me alone now 1" Once or twice they have plagued me at all sorts of minutes; they have here waiting in the study and a plague take them! and I have left home and family, and gone to dine at the Ciub, and told nobody where I

Here is an odd jumble of pathos and common sense from the same chapter:

Here is an odd jumble of pathos and common sense from the same chapter:

Another Finis written. Another milestone passed on this journey from birth to the next world! Sure it is a subject for solemn coglitation. Shall we continue this story-teiling business and be voluble to the end of our age! Will it not be presently time, O prattier, to hold your tongue, and let younger people speak! I have a friend, a painter, who, like other persons who shall be nameless, is growing old. He has never painted with such inborious finish as his works now show. Talis master is still the most humble and diligent of scholars. Of Art. his mistress, he is always an eager, reverent pupil. In his calling, in yours, in mine, industry and humility will help and comfort us. A word with you. In a pretty large experience I have not found the men who write books superior in wit or learning to those who don't write at all. In regard of mere information, non-writers must often be superior to writers. You don't expect a lawyer in fell practice to be conversant with all kinds of literature; he is too busy with his law; and so a writer is commonly too busy with his own books to be able to be stow attention on the works of other people. After a day's work on which I have been depicting, let us say, the agences of Louisa on parting with the Captain, or the atrocious behavior of the wicked Marquis to Lady Emily! I march to the Cab, proposing to improve my mind and keep myself "posted up," as the Americans phrase it, with the Interature of the day. And what happens it Given, a walk after inneheon, a pleasing book, and a most comfortable arm-chair by the fire, and you know the rest. A doze ensures. Pleasing book drops suddenly, is preked up once with an air of some confusion, is ind presently softly in lap; head falls on comfortable arm-chair cushion; eyes close; soft misal muste is heard. Am I telling Cinh secrets! Of afternoons, after inneh, I say, scores of sensible fogics have a doze. Perhaps I have falls a select over it. And a very good thing We quote the very last words of the volume which

in brief phrase tell much of the writer:

So you are gone, little printer's boy, with the last seratches and corrections on the proof, and a fine flourish by way of Finis at the story's end. The last corrections? I say those hast corrections seem never to be flaished. A plague upon the weeds! Every day, when I walk in my own attle literary garden-plot, I spy some, and should like to have a spud, and root them out. Those idle words, neighbor, are past remedy. That turning back to the old pages produces anything but clation of mind. Would you not pay a pretty flue to be able to cancel some of them? O, the sad old pages, the dall old pages! O, the cares, the cannot, the squibbles, the repetitions, the old conversations over and over again! But now and again a kind thought is recalled, and now and again a dear memory. Yet a few chapters more, and then the last; after which, behold Finis itself come to an end, and the Infinite begue. in brief phrase tell much of the writer:

It is pleasant to recall these random effusions of the

great master of English prose. If they show him in an undress, it is never to disadvantage. He is always sincere, always loyal to truth, always noble and friendly, always rejetcing in the "sanity of wine, and cloth strips for the whistle, your knife, eigargother, your does whip and whistle, your knife,
warmth and tenderness which belonged to his better
nature. The influence of his writings is healthful
and strengthening; not flattering indeed to human
pride; but crushing out all concent and nonsense;
and we thankfully accept this posthumous collection
of his less familiar works both as medicinal and nutritions.

MISS CARYS BISHOP'S SON THE BISHOP'S SON. A NOVEL. By Alice Caux. 12:00. pp. 416. G. W. Carleton & Co. The incidents and personages of this story are drawn from the experience of every day humble life in a country village. The hero, Samuel Dale, is a comm borer on a farm, a rustic, homespun, uncouth individual, who beneath a coarse exterior conceals a susceptible heart, and a certain tendency to ideal aspirations, not ex-actly in keeping with his rude environment. He naturally enough fells in love with a pretty damsel in the neigh-borhood whose good graces he secures by saving her life when exposed to a deadly peril, namely, that of being bitten by a venomous snake, which had crept near to her unawares, and whose head the brave Samuel snaps off before one could say Jack Robinson. The two lovers become immensely attached to each other; nothing but pur ple and gold is seen in their horizon; visions of earthly bliss float before their dazzled eyes; although the beautiful maiden finds a rival for the affections of Samuel ia her own mother; but the enchanted couple remain mutually faithful and true; until at length the devil comes between them in the shape of a Methodist minister, the "Bishop's Son," who in the disguise of an angel cherishes the pas-sions of a satyr. The craft and villalay of this smooth-faced, sweet-tongued clerical scoundrel, are placed in striking contrast with the simplicity and good faith of Samuel, who from the first wins upon the respect of the reader, and in the course of the plot develops qualities which warmly commend him to their sympathy and admiration. He is constantly placed in the most try-ing situations. Le is sorely beset on every side, his repuing stuntions. So is sortly occur on every such and the per-tation is made to suffer from unjust suspicions, he be-comes the subject of village jeer and derision, his heart is stung to the core by the weakness and perfidy of its idol; but he always comes out bright, always shows higher and nobler traits of character, and at last sacrifices his dearest earthly hopes to a delicate and manly sense of honor. The "Bishop's Son," too, is an excellent study in its way. His affectation, his pomposity, his puccile vanity, are vividiy illustrated, and gradually prepare for the disclosure of his want of principle. No one is suprised in his case when the wolf's ears make their

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